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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-ninth session
Item 104 (a) of the preliminary list*
HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS:
IMPLEMENTATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS
INSTRUMENTS

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
Substantive session of 1994
Agenda item 5 (d)
SOCIAL, HUMANITARIAN AND
HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS:
HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS

Preparation of a plan of action for a United Nations decade for human rights education

Report of the Secretary-General

I. BACKGROUND

World Conference on Human Rights

1. The Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action 1/ adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights (Vienna, 14-25 June 1993) contains many provisions relating to human rights education. In the Declaration, the Conference reaffirmed that, in accordance with international instruments, including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (General Assembly resolution 217 A (III)) and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (General Assembly resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex), States are duty-bound to ensure that education is aimed at strengthening the respect of human rights and fundamental freedoms. Education, it was stated, should promote understanding, tolerance, peace and friendly relations between the nations and all racial or religious groups and encourage the development of United Nations activities in pursuance of those objectives. The Conference affirmed that education on human rights and the dissemination of proper information, both theoretical and practical, play an important role in the promotion and respect of human rights for all, and that this should be integrated in educational policies at both the national and the international level.

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* A/49/50/Rev.1.

2. The Conference further declared human rights education, training and public information to be essential for the promotion and achievement of stable and harmonious relations among communities and for fostering mutual understanding, tolerance and peace. It called on States to strive to eradicate illiteracy; to direct education towards the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. It also called upon States and institutions to include human rights, humanitarian law, democracy and the rule of law as subjects in the curricula of all learning institutions in formal and non-formal settings. The Conference recommended that States develop specific programmes and strategies for ensuring the widest human rights education and the dissemination of public information, taking into account the World Plan of Action on Education for Human Rights and Democracy, 2/ adopted by the International Congress on Education for Human Rights and Democracy, held at Montreal in March 1993, and other human rights instruments and taking particular account of the human rights needs of women.

3. In addition, the Conference called for a strengthening of the World Public Information Campaign for Human Rights carried out by the United Nations. Further the Conference recommended that the advisory services and technical assistance programmes of the United Nations system should be able to respond immediately to requests from States for educational and training activities in the field of human rights as well as for special education concerning standards as contained in international human rights instruments and in humanitarian law and their application to special groups such as military forces, law enforcement personnel, police and the health profession. Finally, the Conference stated that the proclamation of a United Nations decade for human rights education should be considered in order to promote, encourage and focus the above-mentioned educational activities.

General Assembly

4. The General Assembly, in its resolution 48/127 of 29 December 1993, expressed its conviction that human rights education is a universal priority in that it contributes to a concept of development consistent with the dignity of the human person, which must include consideration of the diversity of groups such as children, women, youths, persons with disabilities, the ageing, indigenous people, minorities and other groups. The Assembly noted that human rights education involves more than providing information but rather is a life-long process by which people at all levels of development and in all strata of society learn respect for the dignity of others and the means and methods of ensuring that respect within a democratic society.

5. Also in resolution 48/127, the Assembly appealed to all Governments to step up their efforts to eradicate illiteracy and to direct education towards the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, and urged governmental and non-governmental educational agencies to intensify their efforts to establish and implement programmes of human rights education. The Assembly took note of the World Plan of Action on Education for Human Rights and Democracy, adopted by the International Congress on Education for Human Rights and Democracy, and recommended that Governments and non-governmental organizations consider that plan in preparing national plans for human rights education. The Assembly

requested the Commission on Human Rights, in cooperation with Member States, human rights treaty-monitoring bodies, other appropriate bodies and competent non-governmental organizations, to consider proposals for a United Nations decade for human rights education, which should be incorporated by the Secretary-General into a plan of action for such a decade and submitted, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session, with a view to the proclamation of a decade for human rights education.

6. The General Assembly, further, requested the Secretary-General to consider the establishment of a voluntary fund for human rights education, to be administered by the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat, invited the specialized agencies and United Nations programmes to develop activities to further human rights education, and called upon non-governmental organizations, educators, the media and others to increase their involvement in education in human rights, and to cooperate with the Centre for Human Rights in preparing for a United Nations decade for human rights education.

Commission on Human Rights

7. The Commission on Human Rights considered the issue of a decade for human rights education at its fiftieth session. It adopted resolution 1994/51, entitled "Proclamation of a decade for human rights education", in which it requested the Economic and Social Council to request the General Assembly to proclaim the 10-year period beginning on 1 January 1995 as the decade for human rights education. In addition, the Secretary-General was requested to consider the establishment of a voluntary fund for human rights education, and States were urged to develop programmes and books for the teaching of human rights in primary and secondary education. Member States, the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations were urged to develop plans of work and to allocate resources and provide technical cooperation for support of the objectives of the decade for human rights education, taking into account the multi-ethnic character of many societies and the special needs of groups such as children, women, indigenous populations, minorities and disabled persons. The Commission, further, encouraged the human rights monitoring bodies, in particular the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Committee on the Rights of the Child, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, to intensify their efforts in relation to the implementation by States parties of their treaty-based obligations regarding human rights education, and invited the chairpersons of those bodies to reflect on how each committee could best contribute to the promotion of human rights education.

8. The Commission also encouraged the High Commissioner for Human Rights, in cooperation with Member States, the monitoring bodies, intergovernmental organizations and others, to include among his specific objectives a plan of action for a decade for human rights education. Finally, the Secretary-General was invited to present to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session, through the Economic and Social Council, a plan of action containing any additional activities resulting from consultations taken with the High Commissioner for Human Rights, Member States, bodies specializing in the field, governmental and non-governmental organizations and others.

9. The present report has been prepared pursuant to the requests of the General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights.

International human rights instruments and human rights education

10. International human rights instruments contain principles relating to education in general and its human rights content in particular. Reference may be made to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (article 26), the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (article 13) and the Convention of the Rights of the Child (General Assembly resolution 44/25, annex, articles 28 and 29). These instruments set targets or set forth legal obligations relating to the right to education and its human rights content and two Committees, the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Committee on the Rights of the Child, are mandated to monitor State party fulfilment of their obligations. Education under these three international instruments has the following purposes:

(a) The strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms;

(b) The full development of the human personality and the sense of its dignity;

(c) The promotion of understanding, tolerance, gender equality, and friendship among all nations, indigenous peoples, racial, ethnic and religious groups;

(d) The enabling of all persons to participate effectively in a free society;

(e) The furtherance of the activities of the United Nations for the maintenance of peace.

II. CONSULTATIONS REGARDING A PLAN OF ACTION FOR THE DECADE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS EDUCATION

Consultations with human rights treaty bodies

11. Pursuant to the provisions of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action relating to human rights education and taking into account the strong interest in this subject shown by the treaty-based bodies prior to and during the World Conference, the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights wrote in early December 1993 to the chairpersons of the treaty-monitoring bodies (Human Rights Committee; Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; Committee on the Rights of the Child; Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination; Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and Committee against Torture) requesting their guidance and practical suggestions on which rights should be primarily selected for the purpose of human rights education, training and information; what criteria should be adopted to determine which projects submitted by States should be given priority; and which professions or groups should be selected for priority consideration in human

rights education, training and information activities. A request was also made for any suggestions of practical and concrete projects or programmes which could serve to implement the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action's provisions relating to human rights education, training and information. Detailed replies have been received from the Human Rights Committee, the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Committee on the Rights of the Child, the Committee against Torture and the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women.

Human Rights Committee

12. The Human Rights Committee stated that since its first session in March 1977, it has considered a large number of States parties' reports and individual communications. In undertaking those activities, the Committee has often pointed to the pivotal importance of adequate human rights education, training and public information, which constitute an essential condition for the accomplishment of the objectives set forth in both the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenants on Human Rights. Basic information on the fundamental principles and rights enshrined in those texts as well as on the moral and philosophical concepts behind them should thus be, in the view of the Committee, a primary objective of the forthcoming decade for human rights education. Such information should be widely disseminated by any available means and reach the largest possible audience, particularly children. In that regard, specific efforts should be made to ensure that primary and secondary school curricula include in an appropriate way such human rights education.

13. The Committee further stated that specific training should be targeted to the benefit of different categories of persons or professions and related to the interpretation and enforcement of the pertinent rights and freedoms guaranteed in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (General Assembly resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex). Particular attention should be given to the training of law-enforcement officials (police, army, security forces and prison officers), judges, lawyers and members of other professions, such as journalists, whose activities have a direct bearing on the realization of the objectives set out in the Covenant. In implementing human rights education, training and public information programmes, the Committee said that careful consideration should be given to possible assistance from, and cooperation with, international, regional or national institutions, commissions or other bodies engaged in activities in the field of human rights.

Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

14. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights considered the issue of human rights education pursuant to the above-mentioned request during its ninth session, in December 1993. The Committee decided to devote its day of general discussion at its session in December 1994 to human rights education and the promotion of knowledge of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. That general discussion will be organized and conducted on as broad a basis as possible with participation encouraged from relevant United Nations and non-governmental organizations. Committee member Mrs. Virginia Bonoan-Dandan was nominated to be the focal point for preparing

the discussions and she was asked to prepare a background paper with the assistance of the Secretariat.

Committee on the Rights of the Child

15. The Committee on the Rights of the Child drew attention to article 29 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, which, referring to the aims of education, states that education shall be directed to the development of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and for the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations. Citing article 28 on the right to education, the Chairperson noted that the Convention places particular importance on the role of education for fostering mutual understanding, peace and tolerance. The Committee stressed that education should be based on the equal enjoyment of rights by all children without any discrimination, the primary consideration of the best interests of the child, the need to ensure the survival and development of all children, and the need to encourage respect for their views and the active participation of children in society.

16. The Committee's view was that, as the provisions of the Convention address an entire set of rights which are elements of an interdependent and mutually reinforcing entity, it would not be advisable to emphasize, for purposes of human rights education, any specific rights. Rather, for the Committee, an overall integrated approach to human rights education should be employed in the development of programmes. As to categories of persons to be given priority in human rights education, the Committee listed law enforcement officials, teachers, the judiciary, social workers, the medical profession, the mass media, employers and labour inspectors, and children themselves. The Committee concluded by suggesting that human rights education efforts should reach the largest possible audience, through the use of formal education, and through other measures, such as the production of audio-visual materials.

Committee against Torture

17. The Committee against Torture convened an informal working group of the Committee to deal with human rights education during its twelfth session, in April 1994. The Committee noted that article 10 of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (General Assembly resolution 39/46, annex) imposes on States parties duties with regard to education and information on the prohibition against torture. The Committee was of the opinion that human rights educational activities, including those addressing the prohibition against torture, should be directed to as wide a public as possible. For the Committee, this could be accomplished, inter alia, through the use of national human rights commissions, and primary, secondary and post-secondary education institutions.

18. The Committee was of the view that educating the public on the prohibition of torture should be a priority in human rights education efforts, and that special emphasis should be given in this regard to the training of law enforcement personnel, medical personnel, prison officials, and other such groups. The Committee added that these target groups should not be seen as exclusive, but that educating the general public on human rights issues was of

great importance. The Committee provided a number of detailed suggestions relating to education for the particular target groups.

Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women

19. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women considered the question of human rights education at its 1994 session in New York. The members of the Committee indicated that they would like to take an active part in the preparation and implementation of the plan of action for the decade for human rights education. The information materials prepared for the decade should include the rights of women and information about the work of implementing the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (General Assembly resolution 34/180, annex). One of the likely themes of the Fourth World Conference on Women, to be held at Beijing in 1995, is increasing awareness on the part of women of their rights and the Committee suggested that the Conference would provide an excellent opportunity for the Committee, all of whose members are expected to attend, the Centre for Human Rights, specialized agencies and a large number of concerned non-governmental organizations to meet to discuss how this concern can be included in the activities of the decade for human rights education.

20. The Committee stated that projects submitted by States parties relating to education about women's rights clearly deserve priority, including those which emphasize education about the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. In the Committee's view, accomplishing the goal of the decade implies recognizing the importance of the human rights activities of the Centre and of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the International Labour Organization and the competent non-governmental organizations. The Committee further stated that it would be important for all of those bodies to constitute a kind of advisory body for States in the development and enhancement of regional and national programmes and projects in human rights education. Special focus should be given to reaching women at the grass-roots level. Similarly, in its country projects in advisory services, the Centre for Human Rights should include elements for human rights education aimed at sex equality and women's participation, especially in the democratization process.

Specialized agencies and United Nations programmes

21. During regular inter-agency consultations the Centre for Human Rights has discussed with specialized agencies and United Nations programmes human rights education, training and information, in particular with a view to preparing for the decade for human rights education. An informal working group has been set up to review the activities of the various organizations and programmes in the field of human rights education, to exchange information and ideas and to coordinate human rights education activities.

22. UNESCO has provided information on the areas in which it has been focusing its human rights educational efforts. These include promotion of normative action; preparation, dissemination and implementation of action plans for the development of human rights education; preparation of guidelines for various

target audiences involved in the educational process, including teacher-trainers and those responsible for curriculum development; preparation of teaching materials for various levels and forms of education; and promotion of international and regional networks of educational and research institutions dealing with education for peace and human rights. Information was also provided on the World Plan of Action on Education for Human Rights and Democracy.

23. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) has provided a note setting forth the High Commissioner's approach and activities in the area of refugee law promotion, dissemination and training. The note explained that the traditional approach of UNHCR in its training and dissemination efforts was to promote knowledge and understanding of existing international refugee protection norms and their national implementation. While those factors remained primary objectives for UNHCR, they had now been supplemented by a new approach which focused on prevention, and included attention to human rights instruments, systems and issues. UNHCR is making arrangements to strengthen its capacity to deliver human rights education in these areas, including through the expansion of staff, and the out-posting of training coordinators in important field locations.

24. The Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat stated that efficient and fair criminal justice systems are essential to sustainable social and economic development, and that, therefore, United Nations standards and norms in criminal justice should be subject to the widest possible dissemination. Of particular importance, for the Branch, was assistance in this area to developing countries and countries in transition. The Branch noted the importance of developing manuals and handbooks on the subject.

25. Further information on human rights education is expected to be received for the specialized agencies and United Nations programmes.

Consultations with non-governmental organizations

26. During the fiftieth session of the Commission on Human Rights, a consultation on the question of human rights education, regarding in particular proposals for inclusion in a plan of action for the decade for human rights education, was organized by the Centre for Human Rights. A large number of non-governmental organizations, several specialized agencies and other organizations took part. The preparation of a plan of action for the decade was discussed and the possible contributions of various organizations were reviewed. The importance of human rights education was stressed, as was the need to keep in mind the ongoing activities and the past experience of non-governmental organizations. Non-governmental organizations were invited to make in writing any specific recommendations they might have regarding the plan of action. The Organizing Committee for the People's Decade of Human Rights Education transmitted very detailed suggestions for an approach to the United Nations decade for human rights education and for specific activities for inclusion in a plan of action.

Further consultations

27. Notes verbales have been sent to all States informing them of General Assembly resolution 48/127 and Commission on Human Rights resolution 1994/51 and requesting any proposals which they might wish to make for incorporation into the draft plan of action for the United Nations decade for human rights education. Further, letters requesting such information have been addressed to the specialized agencies, human rights treaty-monitoring bodies, and regional and non-governmental organizations.

III. CENTRE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS AND HUMAN RIGHTS EDUCATION

28. The Centre for Human Rights has for many years been involved in human rights education, principally through its information programme, including the World Public Information Campaign for Human Rights, and through the programme of advisory services and technical assistance in the field of human rights. In the past few years, the scope of the Centre's educational activities has expanded considerably and strategies have been and continue to be developed to ensure that a comprehensive and effective programme is in place. These activities are described in some detail in the reports of the Secretary-General to the Commission on Human Rights on development of public information activities in the field of human rights including the World Public Information Campaign for Human Rights (E/CN.4/1994/36) and on advisory services in the field of human rights (E/CN.4/1994/78).

29. In addition, the report of the Secretary-General on actions taken in relating to the proclamation of a decade for human rights education (E/CN.4/1994/39) contains a section on the present and future role of the Centre for Human Rights in human rights education. The Centre will have a key role to play under the overall supervision of the High Commissioner for Human Rights in the plan of action for the decade for human rights education.

IV. ROLE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

30. The High Commissioner for Human Rights has as one of his principal responsibilities coordinating relevant United Nations education and public information programmes in the field of human rights (General Assembly resolution 48/141). More specifically, the Commission on Human Rights encouraged the High Commissioner, acting in cooperation with Member States, the monitoring bodies, international organizations, competent non-governmental organizations and other relevant organs, to include among his specific objectives a plan of action for the United Nations decade for human rights education (Commission resolution 1994/51). The High Commissioner, since his appointment, has given high importance to human rights education, in particular to the preparations for the decade for human rights education. From the High Commissioner's point of view human rights education is in effect essential for the encouragement of stable and harmonious intercommunity relations, for mutual tolerance and understanding and finally for peace. It is thus important for all individuals, all groups and all peoples to be informed of the rights to which they can aspire and the machinery existing for their protection. The decade for

human rights education and the development of a special programme to promote and encourage all the activities in this sphere will, with the cooperation of States, specialized agencies including UNESCO, and non-governmental organizations, contribute towards a "universal human rights culture" which constitutes the best preventive measure against infringements of human rights. A comprehensive approach to human rights education and training should be adopted with special attention to those groups that are in a position to exercise an influence on the human rights of others through the education and training of specialists, "the training of trainers". Among the target groups could be primary and secondary school teachers, magistrates, senior officials and members of the police and the armed forces.

31. Inter-agency cooperation and coordination is essential to human rights education. The High Commissioner underlined the importance of education for human rights during the first meeting of 1994 of the Administrative Committee on Coordination. The High Commissioner has also discussed this issue with Governments, members of treaty-monitoring bodies and non-governmental organizations and stressed the importance of human rights education in the programme of advisory services and technical cooperation.

32. The discussions and decisions of the Economic and Social Council concerning the decade for human rights education will be of crucial importance for the preparation of the plan of action to be submitted to the General Assembly. Also of high importance are the discussions and decisions on this matter of the General Assembly during its forty-eighth session and the Commission on Human Rights at its fiftieth session. Other important elements will emerge from ongoing consultations with Governments, specialized agencies, concerned sectors of the Untied Nations Secretariat, other international organizations, treaty-monitoring bodies and non-governmental organizations. It is the intention of the High Commissioner to review these elements and contributions carefully and to prepare a draft plan of action which will be widely discussed before its submission to the General Assembly.

Notes

1/ A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III.

2/ See A/CONF.157/PC/42/Add.6.

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NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its inter-sessional meeting

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I. MATTERS CALLING FOR ACTION BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

1. The Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations recommends to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Review of the arrangements for consultation with non-governmental organizations

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its decision 1993/214 of 12 February 1993 and its resolution 1993/80 of 30 July 1993,

1. Welcomes the progress made in the consideration of this issue;

2. Welcomes and encourages further active participation of non-governmental organizations, including those from developing countries, in the work of the Open-ended Working Group on the Review of Arrangements for Consultations with Non-Governmental Organizations;

3. Commends the Secretary-General for the report on the general review of arrangements for consultation with non-governmental organizations 1/ and requests the Working Group to continue to take into account the questions and issues raised in it;

4. Takes note with satisfaction of the report of the Open-ended Working Group on the Review of Arrangements for Consultations with Non-Governmental Organizations on its first session; 2/

5. Encourages the Working Group to build upon the work of its first session, as described in its report;

6. Considers that the summary prepared by the Chairman of the Working Group 3/ will greatly facilitate further consideration of this question by the Working Group;

7. Decides that the Working Group will hold an informal inter-sessional meeting in 1994 and its second session early in 1995;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to disseminate as broadly as possible among the non-governmental community the report of the Working Group and the documentation for the Working Group, in all the official languages of the United Nations, and to ensure that non-governmental organizations, including those from

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1/ E/AC.70/1994/5 and Add.1.

2/ A/49/215-E/1994/99.

3/ Ibid., annex.

developing countries, are made fully aware in good time of the dates of the sessions of the Working Group so as to permit the widest possible participation of non-governmental organizations in its work;

9. Requests the Working Group to submit the report on its second session to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1995, and invites the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, at its regular session in 1995, to transmit its comments on that report to the Council at that session.

II. REVIEW OF THE ARRANGEMENTS FOR CONSULTATION WITH NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

2. The Committee considered item 2 of its agenda at its 1st and 2nd meetings, on 13 and 14 July 1994. It had before it the report of the Open-ended Working Group on the Review of Arrangements for Consultations with Non-Governmental Organizations on its first session (A/49/215-E/1994/99).

3. At its 1st meeting, on 13 July, statements were made by the representatives of Ireland, Cuba, Sweden, Costa Rica, France, Iraq and the Russian Federation and the observers for India, Canada, Pakistan and the United States of America.

4. The observer for the Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations in Consultative Status with the Economic and Social Council made a statement.

5. At the 2nd meeting, on 14 July, the Committee had before it a draft proposal entitled "Review of the arrangements for consultation with non-governmental organizations", submitted by the Chairman on the basis of informal consultations (E/C.2/1994/L.1).

6. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft proposal (see sect. I, draft resolution).

7. Before the adoption of the draft proposal, statements were made by the representatives of Costa Rica and Oman.

III. ORGANIZATION OF THE SESSION

A. Opening and duration of the session

8. The Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations held an inter-sessional meeting at United Nations Headquarters on 13 and 14 July 1994, in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1993/80 of 30 July 1993. The meeting was opened by Mrs. Ruth Limjuco (Philippines), Chairman of the Committee.

B. Attendance

9. The representatives of the following States members of the Committee attended: Burundi, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Ethiopia, France, Iraq,

Ireland, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Oman, Philippines, Russian Federation, Sudan and Sweden.

10. The following States Members of the United Nations were represented by observers: Australia, Canada, Germany, India, Pakistan, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

11. The following non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council attended the session:

Category I: International Alliance of Women-Equal Rights, Equal Responsibilities, International Chamber of Commerce, International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, Rotary International, Soroptimist International and World Federation of United Nations Associations.

Category II: American Association of Retired Persons, Baha'i International Community, Friends World Committee for Consultation, International Federation of Settlements and Neighborhood Centers, St. Joan's International Alliance, World Federalist Movement and World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations.

Roster: Women's Environment and Development Organization.

C. Agenda

12. At the 1st meeting, on 13 July, the Committee adopted the provisional agenda contained in document E/C.2/1994/1. The agenda was as follows:

1. Adoption of the agenda.

2. Review of the arrangements for consultation with non-governmental organizations.

3. Adoption of the report of the Committee.

D. Documentation

13. The Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Open-ended Working Group on the Review of Arrangements for Consultations with Non-Governmental Organizations on its first session (A/49/215-E/1994/99);

(b) Provisional annotated agenda (E/C.2/1994/1);

(c) Draft proposal submitted by the Chairman on the basis of informal consultations (E/C.2/1994/L.1).

(d) Draft report (E/C.2/1994/L.2).

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REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
Substantive session of 1994
Agenda item 5 (c)
SOCIAL, HUMANITARIAN AND HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS: IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES BY THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS ASSOCIATED WITH THE UNITED NATIONS

Assistance to the Palestinian people

Report of the Secretary-General

1. On 21 December 1993, the General Assembly adopted resolution 48/213, entitled "Assistance to the Palestinian People", in which it, inter alia, took note of the report of the Secretary-General; expressed its appreciation to him for his rapid response and efforts regarding assistance to the Palestinian people; expressed its appreciation to the Member States, United Nations bodies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations that have provided and continue to provide assistance to the Palestinian people; welcomed the results of the Conference to Support Middle East Peace, convened in Washington, D.C., on 1 October 1993; urged Member States, international financial institutions of the United Nations system, international intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and regional and interregional organizations to extend, as rapidly and as generously as possible, economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people in order to assist in the development of the West Bank and Gaza, and to do so in close cooperation with the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and

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through official Palestinian institutions; considered that an active United Nations role in assisting in the implementation of the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements, including its annexes and agreed minutes (A/48/486-S/26560, annex), could make a positive contribution; called upon relevant organizations and agencies of the United Nations system to intensify their assistance in response to the urgent needs of the Palestinian people, and to improve coordination through an appropriate mechanism under the auspices of the Secretary-General; urged Member States to open their markets to exports from the West Bank and Gaza on the most favourable terms, consistent with appropriate trading rules; suggested the convening in 1993/94, under the appropriate United Nations auspices, of a seminar on Palestinian trade and investment needs in the light of the new developments; requested the Secretary-General to ensure the coordinated work of the United Nations system for an adequate response to the needs of the Palestinian people and to mobilize financial, technical, economic and other assistance; and also requested him to submit a report to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the implementation of the resolution, containing: (a) an assessment of the assistance actually received by the Palestinian people; and (b) an assessment of the needs still unmet and specific proposals for responding effectively to them.

2. Deeply conscious of the new challenges to the United Nations resulting from the mutual recognition between the Government of the State of Israel and the PLO and the signing by them of the Declaration of Principles on 13 September 1993, and with a view to implementing the mandate entrusted to him in resolution 48/213, the Secretary-General has taken a number of steps aimed at enhancing economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people.

3. In early September 1993, when news of the breakthrough in Israeli-Palestinian negotiations became public, the Secretary-General established a high-level task force to identify new activities and projects that could be rapidly implemented by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and the United Nations agencies with an established presence in the occupied territories. These activities would be carried out in addition to the agencies' regular programmes and would be launched as soon as funding was secured. The report of the task force, which identified immediate additional needs for the Palestinian people, assessed at $138 million, was circulated at the Conference to Support Middle East Peace, convened by the United States and the Russian Federation as co-sponsors of the peace process, at Washington, D.C., on 1 October 1993. Conference participants acknowledged that, in view of its extensive operations in the area, the United Nations would be an effective channel for such assistance, especially in the short-term. In the nine months since the Conference, UNRWA and UNDP have received donor commitments of $86 and $42 million, respectively, representing more than 90 per cent of the funds requested.

4. In addition to implementing projects that would have an immediate impact on the economy of the West Bank and Gaza, thereby generating new employment, with a resulting multiplier effect, the Secretary-General has been committed to the strengthening of Palestinian institutions, in particular those which will

support the Palestinian Authority. On 14 September 1993, the day after the signing of the Declaration of Principles, the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the PLO, Mr. Yasser Arafat, in a meeting with the Secretary-General, requested United Nations technical assistance in a variety of sectors, in particular for building the Palestinian administration to be entrusted with the tasks of self-government. He subsequently requested, in a letter to the Secretary-General dated 10 December 1993, United Nations assistance in training the Palestinian police force envisaged in the Declaration of Principles.

5. In response to those requests, the Secretary-General dispatched, in October 1993, a technical mission to Tunis and the occupied territories, for consultations with the Palestinian leadership. The mission also met with senior officials in Egypt, Jordan and Israel. The parties welcomed the intention of the Secretary-General to ensure a unified and coherent approach in the provision of economic, social and other assistance in the occupied territories. The mission also met with representatives of the United Nations agencies and programmes in the West Bank and Gaza, as well as the World Bank team that was visiting the area at the time. In the light of the findings of the mission, the Secretary-General was persuaded of the need to appoint a high-level personality who would serve as a focal point for all United Nations economic, social and other assistance to the Palestinians in the occupied territories.

6. In that connection, the Secretary-General followed closely the negotiations during the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly on the draft resolution on assistance to the Palestinian people, which, for the first time, was adopted by consensus. Paragraphs 7 and 10 of resolution 48/213, which emphasize the need for coordinated work by the programmes and agencies of the United Nations system, strengthened his conviction that, given the complexity and sensitivity of the situation in the region and the multiplicity of actors outside the United Nations system that would be involved during the transitional phase, it would be necessary to establish a specific mechanism to ensure effective coordination and intensification of United Nations assistance to the Palestinian people to meet their immediate and longer-term needs.

7. On 28 May 1994, the Secretary-General announced the appointment of Ambassador Terje Roed Larsen of Norway as Special Coordinator in the Occupied Territories. The announcement was made within weeks of the 4 May signing at Cairo by Israel and the PLO of the agreement on Gaza and Jericho, which represents the first phase of implementation of the Declaration of Principles. A copy of the agreement, which is over 200 pages long, was officially conveyed to the Secretary-General on 27 May 1994 and is being issued as part of an official document under the symbol A/49/180-S/1994/727.

8. Mr. Larsen made an initial visit to the occupied territories from 15 to 23 June, during which he met representatives of the Palestinian Authority in Gaza and Jericho, as well as Palestinian representatives from throughout the occupied territories, in a meeting at Orient House in East Jerusalem. During his stay, he also met with the Foreign Minister of Israel, Mr. Shimon Peres, and senior officials in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. The visit provided an opportunity for extensive field visits to United Nations projects throughout the West Bank and Gaza, and consultations with local representatives of UNRWA, UNDP,

UNICEF and the World Health Organization (WHO). Following his stay in the occupied territories, Mr. Larsen visited Tunis, where he met Chairman Arafat and other senior PLO officials.

9. On 29 June 1994, the Secretary-General convened an inter-agency meeting of 17 organizations of the United Nations system to discuss their current or prospective assistance to the Palestinian people and to lay the groundwork for a mode of operations under the overall guidance of the Special Coordinator in the Occupied Territories. Participants in the meeting agreed on the need for an integrated and coherent approach in providing United Nations economic, social and other assistance in the occupied territories. The meeting is being followed up by bilateral contacts between the Special Coordinator and the heads of relevant United Nations programmes and specialized agencies, particularly those which, for the first time, are about to launch programmes in the area.

10. With respect to Chairman Arafat's request for United Nations assistance in training the Palestinian police force, the Secretariat, together with representatives of France, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, have set up a training programme for future instructors of the police force. The programme was submitted to the PLO in May 1994. The Special Coordinator received a positive response regarding the package during his meeting with Chairman Arafat at Tunis on 24 June.

11. As the Special Coordinator has just begun to undertake his new functions and will establish residence in the occupied territories only in August, it has not yet been possible for him to assess the assistance actually received by the Palestinian people, to assess the needs still unmet and to make specific proposals for responding effectively to them, as called for in paragraph 11 of resolution 48/213. A report on the matter will be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session during the autumn.

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-ninth session
Items 104 (a) and (b) of the preliminary list*
HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS: IMPLEMENTATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS INSTRUMENTS
HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS, INCLUDING ALTERNATIVE APPROACHES FOR IMPROVING THE EFFECTIVE ENJOYMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
Substantive session of 1994
Agenda item 5 (d)
SOCIAL, HUMANITARIAN AND HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS: REPORTS OF SUBSIDIARY BODIES, CONFERENCES AND RELATED QUESTIONS: HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS

Letter dated 18 July 1994 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit, enclosed herewith, the information from the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on the implementation of the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under items 104 (a) and (b) of the preliminary list and of the Economic and Social Council under agenda item 5 (d).

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIĆ
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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* A/49/50/Rev.1.

ANNEX

Information from Yugoslavia on the implementation of the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief

I.

1. On the basis of the continued personality of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia undertook by its Constitution of 27 April 1992 to fulfil, in good faith, all its commitments under the universal declarations and international covenants it had subscribed to. In this context, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia honours, and will continue to do so, the letter and spirit of the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief.

2. Proceeding from the text of the Declaration, the freedoms and rights of man and citizen ensuring the equality of people and citizens of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia are guaranteed by the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Constitutions of its constituent Republics (Republic of Serbia and the Republic of Montenegro) and by appropriate laws. One of the basic constitutional principles contained in all three Constitutions is the principle of the freedom and equality of all citizens. This principle proclaims the equality of all citizens in their rights and duties, regardless of national origin, race, sex, language, religion, political or other belief, education, social origin, property or any other personal quality.

3. In addition, the Constitutions of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and its constituent Republics guarantee the equality of all citizens before the law.

4. Citizens are guaranteed the freedom of assembly and other peaceful gathering (including religious assemblies) without prior approval, with prior notification to the competent authority. This is a concession vis-à-vis the previous Constitution, according to which it was necessary to obtain approval from the competent authority.

5. The Constitutions of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and its constituent Republics guarantee the freedom of belief, public or private practice of religion and the performance of religious rites. Similarly, no one is obliged to declare his/her religion.

6. It is unconstitutional and punishable to incite and encourage national, racial, religious or any other hatred or intolerance.

7. According to the Constitutions of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and its constituent Republics, the Church is separated from the State. Churches are equal and free to conduct religious business and services.

8. International covenants, ratified and published in accordance with the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the generally recognized

rules and principles of international law are an integral part of the domestic legal system. As the Declaration was accepted in accordance with the Constitution, it can be directly implemented before courts and administrative organs.

9. The legal system of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia regulates in a satisfactory manner the criminal and legal protection of the freedom of thought, conscience and religion, that is, freedom to have a religion or whatever belief of his choice and freedom, either individually or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in worship, observance, practice and teaching (art. 1, para. 1, of the Declaration).

10. Article 134 of the Criminal Code of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia incriminates incitement to national, racial and religious hatred, rift and intolerance. In addition to national and racial equality, the said incrimination is aimed at protecting religious equality as stipulated in article 1, paragraph 1, of the Declaration. The perpetrator of the ensuant criminal offence shall be punished with imprisonment from one to five years. The criminal offence also has two graver degrees. The first degree consists of the commission of the criminal offence by way of coercion, harassment, endangerment of safety, exposure to ridicule of religious freedoms, damage to other people's property or the desecration of monuments, tombstones or graves - in which case the perpetrator shall be punished with imprisonment from one to eight years. The second degree consists of the commission of the criminal offence by way of the abuse of the position or authority (art. 2, para. 1 and art. 4, para. 1, of the Declaration) or of causing unrest, violence or other serious consequences for the common life of peoples and minorities living in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia - in which case the perpetrator shall be punished with imprisonment from one to ten years.

11. Furthermore, article 186 of the Criminal Code of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, article 60 of the Penal Law of the Republic of Serbia and article 52 of the Penal Law of the Republic of Montenegro incriminate the violation of the equality of citizens, that is, the violation of equality (the Penal Law of the Republic of Montenegro). This criminal offence is punishable with imprisonment from three months to five years both under the federal and republican penal laws if committed by an official person by way of withholding or restricting, on the basis of differences in, inter alia, religion or religious belief, the rights of citizens provided for by the Constitution, laws or any other regulation or general act or a ratified international covenant or by way of the provision of benefits or facilities on the basis of these differences.

12. The republic Penal Laws explicitly protect religious rites (art. 240 of the Penal Law of the Republic of Serbia and art. 228 of the Penal Law of the Republic of Montenegro) by stipulating that a person disrupting or preventing the performance of religious rites shall be fined or imprisoned up to one year.

13. As to article 6, paragraph 1 (h), of the Declaration, the observance of prescribed days of rest, celebration of religious holidays and ceremonies in accordance with the precepts of one's religion or belief is regulated by republican regulations. Thus, article 2a of the Law on Public Holidays of the Republic of Serbia provides for the right of employees to be absent from work in the course of one year on religious holidays as follows:

(a) Orthodox - on the first day of Christmas, 7 January, second day of Easter and on the first day of one's patron saint's day;

(b) Catholics and members of other Christian religious communities - on the first day of Christmas according to the calendar and on the second day of Easter;

(c) Members of the Islamic community - on the first day of the Ramadan Bayram and on the first day of Kurban Bayram;

(d) Members of the Jewish community - on the first day of Yom Kippur.

II.

14. The constitutional and legal provisions and equality in practice have enabled the activities of about 50 registered religious communities in the Republic of Serbia and the Republic of Montenegro. The largest and most numerous religious community is the Serbian Orthodox Church rallying Serbs and Montenegrins. a/ The Islamic community is active among Muslims and ethnic Albanians and the Roman Catholic Church among Croats and Hungarians. Traditional protestantism is represented by the Slovak Evangelist Church rallying members of the Slovak national minority, while the Christian Reform Church is active among Hungarians. Other religious communities belong to new protestantism and modern cults which have a relatively small membership.

15. All religious communities are fully independent and free in the performance of religious rites and their internal organization. They maintain their international links and become members of international church organizations and inter-church associations freely and without any control. Delegates for international church meetings and members of international church organizations are elected by religious communities in accordance with their criteria.

16. Religious communities are very active in publishing all sorts of books. They publish prayers and other religious books, but also university and school textbooks as well as newspapers for children, young people, the family, the religious and ordinary reader. The production and distribution of audio and video cassettes have increased significantly as they are used as a modern means of communication with believers. All religious communities, particularly the smaller ones, import various publications from abroad. Religious books are freely sold in bookshops and by other vendors, and publishers participate at book fairs and similar manifestations. The publication of religious books is subject to the general rules and regulations applicable to all publishers.

17. All religious communities freely teach religion to children of their believers and to other interested people. Classes are held in church or in other suitable premises. Textbooks and lecturers are provided by religious communities according to their own criteria. Religious schools and the number of students in these schools are dependent on the organizational level of each religious community and lecturers' ability to galvanize the audience. According to the regulations in force, religion cannot be taught in State schools, but possibilities are being explored to organize optional religious classes in State schools for interested children.

18. All religious communities in the Republic of Serbia have their own religious schools. The following are the schools of the Serbian Orthodox Church:

(a) Divinity schools providing secondary education:

(i) Divinity School of Sv. Sava, Belgrade: 260 students;

(ii) Divinity School of Sv. Arsenije, Sremski Karlovci: 240 students;

(iii) Divinity School of Sv. Kirilo and Metodije, Prizren: 150 students;

(iv) Divinity School of Sveta Tri Jerarha, Krka Monastery: 133 students;

(v) Divinity School of Sv. Petar Cetinjski, Cetinje: 72 students (the two last schools are not in the territory of the Republic of Serbia);

(b) Colleges and faculties:

(i) Divinity College;

(ii) The faculty of Theology, Belgrade: about 500 full-time and part-time students.

19. This educational system caters for the clerical needs of the Serbian Orthodox Church which now has several hundred priests across the former Yugoslavia and the world. Most of them have secondary education, but the Church does invest money and efforts to provide college and university education to its priests.

20. The Islamic community has two secondary schools: the madrasa in Pristina in the Albanian language and the madrasa in Novi Pazar in Serbian. The Pristina madrasa has about 250 students and the Novi Pazar madrasa about 100. Graduate students from these schools attend religious colleges and universities in Arab and other Islamic countries and are often granted very lavish scholarships.

21. For the purposes of illustration, the age and education breakdown of priests of the Islamic community in the Republic of Serbia is as follows:

Age	Number of priests	Education	Number of priests
Up to 30	63	Faculty of Theology	22
31-40	79	Other faculty	16
41-50	105	College	5
51-60	99	Madrasa graduates	141
Over 60	130	Madrasa undergraduates	253
		Hafizes	39

22. The Christian Adventist Church has opened its Faculty of Theology at Belgrade and is attended by about 100 full-time and part-time students. The Christian Baptist Church has a secondary school and a college at Novi Sad with a small number of students, while the Catholic Church has a school at Subotica.

23. Other religious communities educate their clergy abroad who return home to perform their duties in local churches upon completion of their studies. All religious communities that have religious schools determine curricula and publish textbooks and other school books freely and independently. Church education authorities select teachers and lecturers according to their own criteria and determine the enrolment policy and quotas according to their needs. All religious schools are separated from the State educational system. Because of the need to preserve the autonomy and specificity of religious education, leaders of religious communities have shown no interest in changing this status. In view of the importance of the Faculty of Theology of the Serbian Orthodox Church and the fact that it has always taught at university level, solutions are now being sought to make it part of Belgrade University.

24. All religious communities, in accordance with the number of believers and their needs, build new and maintain the existing places of worship. The Serbian Orthodox Church has several hundred churches, monasteries, parochial homes and other institutions both in Yugoslavia and abroad. About 100 new Orthodox churches are currently being constructed in the Republic of Serbia. In the former Bosnia-Herzegovina, practically all churches and other property of the Serbian Orthodox Church have been destroyed in Muslim-controlled territories. The same fate befell the property of the Serbian Orthodox Church in the eparchies that remained in the Republic of Croatia.

25. The Islamic community in the Republic of Serbia has a considerable number of religious institutions catering to the needs of its believers. However, new mosques and other religious institutions are being constructed, mostly in communities with a small number of believers, which is the cause of frequent resentment of other religious communities. The information on religious institutions according to the official documents of the Islamic community is as follows:

Overall number of jemaats	571
Mosques with imams	448
Jemaats without imams	123
Mosques	457
Messjids	129
Mektep schoolrooms	58
Tekkes	19
Turbehs	33
Offices	50
Gassoulhanes	21
Imam residences	7
Buildings leased	233
Cemeteries	817

Other religious communities also build new religious institutions depending on available means.

26. The Republic of Serbia provides 50 per cent of pension, disability and health insurance contributions of priests. It also subsidizes some religious communities. Through the Republican administration for the Protection of Cultural Monuments, the Republic of Serbia provides considerable financial assistance for the protection of churches and monasteries and other religious institutions.

27. The war in Yugoslavia's neighbourhood has not affected much the activities of religious communities. In general, inter-religious tolerance is satisfactory. In their public statements, leaders of religious communities call on their believers and other citizens to live in peace and help to ease inter-ethnic and inter-confessional tensions in everyday life. There have been no cases of organized disruption of religious activities or desecration of religious institutions, but individual incidents can never be ruled out. A few such incidents did take place (graffiti on church or mosque walls, broken windows, telephone calls to priests and one case of the planting of explosives in the entrance of a Catholic church in a town with the mixed population, which fortunately occurred at the time when the church was closed and when there were no passers-by), but they had no serious consequences and should be viewed in the context of the overall situation in the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the tragedy of the Serb people and the Serbian Orthodox Church in the Republic of Croatia and in Muslim- and Croatian-controlled territories in the former Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Notes

a/ According to the 1991 census, without the participation of ethnic Albanians, the official data on religious belief in the Republic of Serbia are the following:

Orthodox	81.6 per cent	Others	0.1 per cent
Catholic	6.5 per cent	Non-believers	2.1 per cent
Islamic	2.9 per cent	Unknown	5.6 per cent
Protestant	1.2 per cent	Believers	0.1 per cent

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SOCIAL, HUMANITARIAN AND HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS: IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES BY THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS ASSOCIATED WITH THE UNITED NATIONS

Report of the President of the Council on consultations held with the Chairman of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

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INTRODUCTION

1. At its substantive session of 1993, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1993/55 of 29 July 1993 on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations. In paragraph 15 of that resolution, the Council requested its President to continue to maintain close contact on those matters with the Chairman of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and to report thereon to the Council.

2. At its forty-eighth session, the General Assembly adopted resolution 48/47 of 10 December 1993, in paragraph 20 of which it requested the Council to continue to consider, in consultation with the Special Committee, appropriate measures for coordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in implementing the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly.

3. Taking into account the above-mentioned resolutions, the President is of the view that the specialized agencies and international institutions associated with the United Nations should strengthen existing measures of support and formulate additional programmes of assistance to the Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories. As most of the Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories are islands, small in size and population, geographically isolated and vulnerable to natural disasters, such as hurricanes and cyclones, as well as relatively undeveloped economically, they are particularly dependent on external assistance. The specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as international and regional organizations, should therefore be invited to examine and review conditions in each of the Territories, commensurate with the pressing needs of the peoples concerned for increased transfer of resources, technology and know-how, and take appropriate measures to accelerate economic and social progress.

4. In accordance with the terms of Council resolution 1993/55, the President of the Council maintained close contact with the Chairman of the Special Committee during the period under review and, on the basis of those contacts and in the light of related developments, submits to the Council the observations set out below, with a view to facilitating Council consideration of the present item.

5. During the year, members of the Council and the Special Committee followed closely the work of their respective bodies relating to the item. The President considers it both useful and essential that such contacts and cooperation continue to be maintained and strengthened to mobilize the maximum possible assistance to the peoples of the remaining Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories.

6. According to the information provided by specialized agencies and organizations of the United Nations system, during the period under review a number of specialized agencies and organizations have continued to extend

assistance to the peoples of Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories, in response to the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, the Council and the Special Committee. A number of organizations have extended or formulated such programmes of assistance from within their own budgetary resources, in addition to their respective contributions as executing agencies of projects funded by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the primary provider of assistance. (For the contribution of UNDP, see A/49/216, sect. II.)

7. A number of assistance projects have continued to be funded by UNDP in close collaboration with other agencies and organizations of the United Nations system. The President of the Council notes that the recalculated fifth cycle (1992-1996) indicative planning figures (IPFs), constituting 70 per cent of original IPFs established for some of those Territories, including estimated cost sharing, cover the following: Anguilla, US$ 747,000; British Virgin Islands, $78,000; Cayman Islands, $270,000; Montserrat, $337,000; Saint Helena, $983,000; Tokelau, $838,000; Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (Palau), $229,000; and Turks and Caicos Islands, $680,000. These amounts cover assistance in the primary economic sectors, such as tourism, agriculture, fisheries industry, transportation, communication and power generation, as well as in the social and educational sectors, and are being executed by a number of specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in close cooperation, where appropriate, with the Caribbean Community (CARICOM).

I. SUPPORT BY SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND ORGANIZATIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM TO TRUST AND NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

International Labour Organization

8. The International Labour Organization (ILO), as the executing agency, has been carrying out technical cooperation projects and other activities in some of the Non-Self-Governing Territories in the Caribbean and the Pacific.

9. In Anguilla, ILO undertook for the Government an evaluation of its social security scheme, aimed, inter alia, at widening the scope of coverage to include the entire working population.

10. In the Turks and Caicos Islands, ILO provided training in equipment maintenance and repair to technical staff of the Ministry of Works, Utilities and Labour, as well as to other government services. It also provided assistance in the fields of vocational training and social security and helped establish a national insurance scheme.

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

11. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) has been involved in providing assistance to some of the Non-Self-Governing Territories in the Caribbean at the request of UNDP or CARICOM.

12. FAO took steps to set up a regional project for Anguilla and Montserrat involving the strengthening of veterinary services, for which both FAO and

CARICOM sought funding. In the Turks and Caicos Islands, the services of a consultant were provided by FAO for a project on integrated development planning.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

13. Activities of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in Non-Self-Governing Territories have been undertaken mainly in the areas of education, culture and communication.

14. UNESCO helped to develop a comprehensive drug prevention system in Anguilla and, in this regard, provided training to selected educational personnel in various domains, including management and planning skills, development of curriculum modules and instructional materials, and peer counselling.

15. In the Turks and Caicos Islands, UNESCO trained project directors in the field of education in the development of an appropriate curriculum for preventive drug education.

World Health Organization

16. The World Health Organization (WHO), whose technical cooperation is coordinated by the Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO), assisted Anguilla and the Turks and Caicos Islands in the areas of community water supply and sanitation, health services development, material and child health, as well as in the control of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS).

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

17. UNCTAD has a number of technical assistance activities of particular interest to non-self-governing island countries. The following TRAINFORTRADE projects are being prepared or are under implementation.

18. A regional training project in the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) region has just started to be implemented. This project will involve training events in trade-related subjects for the eight countries and territories of the group, either at the Sir Arthur Lewis Community College (St. Lucia), or in a decentralized manner in any of the member States. The latter include Montserrat (full member) and the British Virgin Islands (associate member). It is envisaged that invitations to benefit from these training events will also be extended to Anguilla at no cost to the project.

19. A project for non-OECS countries and territories of CARICOM is in preparation and is expected to begin before the end of this year. The project will benefit the Turks and Caicos Islands as a member of CARICOM.

20. A regional project in preparation concerns the ACP countries of the Pacific and is also expected to begin before the end of this year. Member States of the Forum Secretariat which are not ACP States may receive courtesy invitations to participate in training events at no additional cost to the project. This concerns Tokelau, as well as Nieu and the Cook Islands under New Zealand administration.

21. UNCTAD secretariat's Automated System for Customs Data, which was set up in the framework of its programme on trade facilitation in the area of customs automation and reform, has been installed or is being implemented in a number of Non-Self-Governing Territories, including Anguilla, the British Virgin Islands, Gibraltar, Montserrat, Tokelau and the Turks and Caicos Islands.

United Nations Population Fund

22. In view of the link between population and development, on the one hand, and the impact of population on economic and social activity, on the other, UNDP has worked in close collaboration with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) in assisting Non-Self-Governing Territories in their preparation for the International Conference on Population Development, to be held at Cairo in 1994.

II. CONCLUSION

23. Subject to any directives that the General Assembly might give at its forty-ninth session and in conformity with such decisions as might be taken by the Council, the President of the Council shall continue to maintain close contact with the Chairman of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

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ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS

Letter dated 24 June 1994 from the Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund to the Secretary-General

In accordance with Article XI of the Agreement Between the United Nations and the International Monetary Fund, I wish to inform the Economic and Social Council that the Fund is proposing to enter into a formal agreement with a specialized agency of the United Nations, namely, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, together with three other organizations: the Bank for International Settlements, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development.

The five organizations have agreed to conduct training programmes directed at officials of the countries of Central and Eastern Europe, the countries formerly republics of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and other countries, in their transition from centrally planned to market-based economies. To that end, the organizations have agreed to establish a new international organization, the Joint Vienna Institute, with headquarters in Vienna.

Accordingly, the sponsoring organizations have negotiated a draft Agreement for the Establishment of the Joint Vienna Institute ("Agreement") (copy attached), which has been approved by their respective governing bodies. The "nature and scope" of the Agreement are to establish the Joint Vienna Institute as an international organization in order to carry out the purpose and activities set forth therein, to specify the powers of the Institute and the arrangements for its organization and management, and to define the rights and obligations of the Parties, i.e., the sponsoring organizations. The Agreement will come into force upon signature by any four of those organizations (Article XII, paragraph 2).

(Signed) Michel CAMDESSUS

Annex

AGREEMENT FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE JOINT VIENNA INSTITUTE

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AGREEMENT FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE JOINT VIENNA INSTITUTE

THE PARTIES SIGNATORY HERETO,

RECOGNIZING the importance of assisting Central and Eastern European countries and countries formerly republics of the U.S.S.R. in their transition to market-based economies;

NOTING that the training of officials from these countries is one important component of such assistance;

HAVING REGARD to the common interests of the Parties in establishing a training institute in Vienna, Austria, for this purpose; and

RESPONDING to the invitation of the Republic of Austria to locate such an institute in Vienna;

HAVE AGREED as follows:

ARTICLE I

Establishment and Status

1. There is hereby established the Joint Vienna Institute (the "Institute") as an international organization with full juridical personality.

2. The Institute shall operate in accordance with this Agreement.

ARTICLE II

Purpose and Activities

1. The purpose of the Institute shall be to provide training to support and supplement the national efforts of the countries of Central and Eastern Europe, the countries formerly republics of the U.S.S.R., and other countries, in their transition from centrally planned economies to market-based economies.

2. To this end, the Institute shall offer courses of instruction of the highest standard and of direct relevance to the purpose of paragraph 1 above, including courses in the areas of administration and economic and financial management. The Institute shall provide training primarily to public officials, and to other persons, with due regard to the role of the private sector. The Institute will also assist training institutes by providing training and other support.

ARTICLE III

Powers

The Institute shall have the capacity:

(a) to contract;

(b) to acquire and dispose of immovable and movable property;

(c) to institute and respond to legal proceedings; and

(d) to take such other action as may be necessary or useful for its purpose and activities.

ARTICLE IV

Headquarters

1. The headquarters of the Institute shall be located in Vienna, Austria, under such terms and conditions as agreed between the Institute and the Republic of Austria.

2. The Institute may establish facilities in other locations as required to support its activities.

ARTICLE V

Organization and Management

1. Structure of the Institute

The Institute shall have an Executive Board, an Advisory Committee, a Director, and staff.

2. Executive Board

(a) The Executive Board (the "Board") shall be responsible for the conduct of the business of the Institute.

(b) Each of the Parties shall appoint one Member to the Board and one Alternate Member to act for the Member when he is unable to serve.

(c) The Board shall elect a Chairman and a Vice-Chairman from among its Members.

(d) The Board shall meet at least once a year. Meetings of the Board shall be called by the Chairman as required or when requested by at least two Members of the Board.

(e) A majority of Members of the Board shall constitute a quorum for any meeting of the Board.

(f) Decisions of the Board shall be taken by a majority of votes cast, provided that:

(i) the following decisions shall be subject to the approval of all Members voting: decisions under Article V, paragraph 2(g)(i), Article V, paragraph 2(g)(iii), Article V, paragraph 2(g)(vi) and Article XVI; and

(ii) the following decisions shall be subject to the approval of four-fifths of all Members voting: decisions approving the work program under Article V, paragraph 2(g)(ii) and decisions approving the annual budget under Article V, paragraph 2(g)(iv).

(g) The Board shall:

(i) adopt by-laws for the governance of the Institute in accordance with this Agreement, including by-laws for the implementation of the provisions of Article IX, paragraphs 3 and 4;

(ii) determine the Institute's policies and approve its work program;

(iii) select the Director and external auditor of the Institute;

(iv) approve the Institute's annual budget, audited financial statements and reports;

(v) appoint members of the Advisory Committee; and

(vi) approve agreements to be concluded under Article VIII.

3. Director and Staff

(a) The Director shall be chief of the operating staff of the Institute and shall, under the direction of the Board:

(i) conduct the ordinary business of the Institute;

(ii) represent the Institute in its dealings with third parties; and

(iii) do and perform all other acts necessary to further the purpose of the Institute.

(b) The Director shall serve for a term of two years, subject to renewal.

(c) The Director shall be responsible entirely to the Board, and to no other authority, for operating and managing the Institute in accordance with this Agreement, the by-laws and other decisions of the Board.

(d) Subject to the general control of the Board, the Director shall be responsible for the organization, appointment and dismissal of the staff of the Institute. In appointing the staff, the Director shall secure the highest standards of efficiency and of technical competence.

4. Advisory Committee

The Advisory Committee shall consist of members appointed by the Board, including representatives of countries referred to in Article II, paragraph 1, to advise it on the Institute's general training policies and programs.

ARTICLE VI

Associate Members

1. The Board may appoint major contributors to the Institute as Associate Members for such periods of time as it shall determine.

2. The Board may invite Associate Members to participate in its meetings for particular agenda items. Associate Members shall have no right to vote.

3. The Institute shall provide Associate Members with copies of its work program, annual budget, and of its annual report referred to in Article IX, paragraph 4.

ARTICLE VII

Cooperative Relationships

The Institute may establish cooperative relationships with any public or private entity, including other training and teaching institutions.

ARTICLE VIII

Privileges and Immunities

1. The Institute, the Members of the Board and their alternates, members of the Advisory Committee, the Director, staff and experts shall enjoy such privileges and immunities as agreed between the Institute and the Republic of Austria.

2. The Institute may conclude agreements with other countries in order to secure appropriate privileges and immunities.

ARTICLE IX

Finances and Reports

1. The resources of the Institute shall include the following:

   (a) voluntary contributions by each Party;

   (b) contributions by the Republic of Austria;

   (c) contributions from other sources; and

   (d) income accruing from such contributions and other income.

2. The fiscal year of the Institute shall be the calendar year.

3. Each year, the Director shall prepare and submit to the Board, for its approval, the annual work program and budget.

4. Each year, the Director shall prepare and submit to the Board, for its approval, an annual report containing an audited statement of the Institute's accounts and a summary of the activities of the Institute. Such audit shall be conducted by an independent external auditor selected by the Board.

ARTICLE X

Liability

1. No Party or Associate Member shall be required to provide financial support to the Institute beyond such contributions as it has pledged.

2. The Parties shall not be responsible, individually or collectively, for any debts, liabilities, or other obligations of the Institute; a statement to this effect shall be included in each of the agreements concluded by the Institute under Article VIII.

ARTICLE XI

Amendments

This Agreement may be amended only with the agreement of all Parties.

ARTICLE XII

Coming into Force and Depositary

1. This Agreement shall be open for signature by the following organizations: The Bank for International Settlements, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Monetary Fund, and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

2. This Agreement shall come into force upon signature by four of the above-named organizations and shall remain open for signature by such organizations for a period of one year from the date of its coming into force.

3. The Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Austria shall be the Depositary of this Agreement.

ARTICLE XIII

Settlement of Disputes

Any dispute arising between the Institute and any Party or between any Parties under this Agreement shall be settled by negotiation or other agreed means of settlement.

ARTICLE XIV

Withdrawal

1. Any of the Parties may withdraw from this Agreement by written notification to the Depositary. Such withdrawal shall become effective three months after receipt of such notification by the Depositary.

2. Withdrawal from this Agreement by a Party shall not limit, reduce or otherwise affect its pledged contribution for the fiscal year in which it withdraws.

ARTICLE XV

Termination

1. The duration of this Agreement shall be five years from the date of its coming into force unless the Parties unanimously decide to extend the duration of this Agreement by one or more successive periods of twelve months. At the expiration of this initial term of five years or any extension thereof, the Parties shall forthwith wind up the Institute by written notification to the Depositary. Any assets of the Institute remaining after payment of its legal obligations shall be disposed of in accordance with a decision of the Board.

2. Notwithstanding paragraph 1, the Parties, acting unanimously, may terminate this Agreement at any time and wind up the Institute by written notification to the Depositary. Any assets of the Institute remaining after payment of its legal obligations shall be disposed of in accordance with a decision of the Board.

3. The provisions of this Agreement shall survive its termination to the extent necessary to permit an orderly disposal of assets and settlement of accounts.

ARTICLE XVI

Accession

This Agreement shall be open for signature by such international organizations as may be decided by the Board.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned, being duly authorized, have signed this Agreement on the dates indicated below.

For the Bank for International Settlements:

_____ _____
Date

For the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development:

_____ _____
Date

For the International **Bank for Reconstruction and Development:**

_____ _____
Date

For the International Monetary Fund:

_____ _____
Date

For the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development:

_____ _____
Date

UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly
Economic and Social Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/49/270
E/1994/116
21 July 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-ninth session
Item 104 (c) of the preliminary list*
HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS: HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATIONS AND REPORTS OF SPECIAL RAPPORTEURS AND REPRESENTATIVES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
Substantive session of 1994
Agenda item 5 (d)
SOCIAL, HUMANITARIAN AND HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS: HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS

Letter dated 20 July 1994 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Germany to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On behalf of the European Union and the acceding countries Austria, Finland, Norway and Sweden, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a declaration issued on 20 July 1994 by the European Union and the acceding countries Austria, Finland, Norway and Sweden on the detention of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi of Myanmar, the Nobel Peace Prize laureate.

I should be grateful if you could have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under item 104 (c) of the preliminary list, and of the Economic and Social Council, under agenda item 5 (d).

(Signed) Gerhard HENZE

* A/49/50/Rev.1.

ANNEX

Statement issued on 20 July 1994 by the European Union, Austria, Finland, Norway and Sweden on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi's detention

The European Union and the acceding countries Austria, Finland, Sweden and Norway view with great concern the continued detention of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, the Nobel Peace Prize laureate, who has been detained under house arrest in Myanmar since 1989, in flagrant contradiction of all principles of justice. July 20 1994 marks the fifth anniversary of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi's detention. It is unacceptable that there is still no sign of her release.

On the occasion of the anniversary of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi's detention, the European Union and the acceding countries Austria, Finland, Norway and Sweden call upon the State Law and Order Restoration Council (SLORC) immediately to start serious and meaningful discussions with the representatives of the democratic forces of Myanmar. In the view of the European Union and the acceding countries Austria, Finland, Norway and Sweden, dialogue with Daw Aung San Suu Kyi would open the way for national reconciliation which would, in turn, enable SLORC to lift the restrictions imposed on her and allow Daw Aung San Suu Kyi to participate in the political process in Myanmar.

UNITED NATIONS **E**

Economic and Social Council

Distr.
GENERAL

E/1994/117
25 July 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Substantive session of 1994
New York, 27 June-29 July 1994
Agenda item 5 (d)

SOCIAL, HUMANITARIAN AND HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS: HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS

Note by the Secretary-General

1. The Commission on Human Rights, in its resolution 1994/54 of 4 March 1994, on the composition of the staff of the Centre for Human Rights, requested the Secretary-General to present to the Fifth Committee of the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session, through the Economic and Social Council, a report on the current geographical distribution of posts in the staff of the Centre for Human Rights. The present report is submitted pursuant to that request. The current geographical distribution of the Professional posts of the Centre for Human Rights is contained in the annex of this report.

2. It is noted that this is an interim report. A final report will be submitted to the forty-ninth session of the General Assembly.

ANNEX

CENTRE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

Staffing table - Professional posts

Country of nationality	Number of staff	ASG	D2	D1	P5	P4	P3	P2
Algeria	1				1			
Argentina	1						1*	
Australia	1							1
Austria	1				1			
Cambodia	1						1*	
Canada	2				1		1*	
Côte d'Ivoire	2						2*	
Equatorial Guinea	1						1	
France	4					1	2	1*
Germany	1						1	
Ghana	1			1				
Greece	2					2***		
Iceland	2				1	1		
India	1					1*		
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2					1	1*	
Ireland	1						1*	
Israel	1					1		
Italy	4					2	1*	1
Japan	2					1		1
Kenya	1					1*		
Malta	1			1				
Mexico	1					1		
Mongolia	1							1**
Morocco	1				1*			
Netherlands	3					1	1*	1

Country of nationality	Number of staff	ASG	D2	D1	P5	P4	P3	P2
Poland	1					1*		
Peru	2						2*	
Republic of Korea	1							1**
Russian Federation	1					1		
Rwanda	1						1*	
Saudi Arabia	2						1	1**
Senegal	3	1				2		
Spain	4					1	1*	2**
Sri Lanka	1						1*	
Switzerland	1							1*
Ukraine	2					1	1	
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	2						2***	
United States of America	7				2	2	3****	
Viet Nam	1						1	

* Temporary staff against posts, most of whom are in the process of being considered for appointment.

** Under recruitment from National Competitive Examination (from unrepresented or underrepresented countries).

*** One staff is on a temporary post, in the process of being considered for appointment.

**** Two staff are on temporary posts, in the process of being considered for appointment.

UNITED
NATIONS

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Economic and Social Council

Distr.
GENERAL

E/1994/118
27 July 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Substantive session of 1994
New York, 27 June-29 July 1994
Agenda item 12

PROGRAMME AND RELATED QUESTIONS IN THE ECONO[illegible] SOCIAL AND RELATED FIEL[illegible]

Changes of dates for sessions of subsidiary bodies of the Economic and Social Council in 1995

Note by the Secretary-General

1. In its decision 1993/231 of 16 July 1993, the Economic and Social Council approved the calendar of conferences and meetings for 1994 and 1995 in the economic, social and related fields (E/1993/L.20/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Corr.1). When the dates of a conference or meeting listed in the calendar and approved by the Council need to be changed, the Council is informed of the matter and requested to take a decision approving the change. Such changes are often announced by the President of the Council at the end of the Council's substantive session.

2. The Secretary-General is of the view that, given the complexity of the calendar of meetings and conferences for 1995 and the number of changes of meeting dates that have been requested, a more formal process is called for. The present note outlines the changes requested and the reasons for them and presents, for the consideration of the Council, a draft decision on the question.

Committee on New and Renewable Sources of Energy and on Energy for Development

3. Should the Council adopt draft decision I recommended by the Committee in paragraph 2 of its report (E/1994/25), a special session of the Committee would be held for 10 days in February/March 1995. Since it is a special session, the meeting is not listed in the 1995 calendar. The dates proposed are 6 to 17 February.

Open-ended working group on the review of consultations with non-governmental organizations

4. The working group, which was established pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1993/80 of 30 July 1993, held its first session from 20 to 23 June 1994. (For the report of the working group on that session, see A/49/215-E/1994/99.) Pursuant to the draft resolution contained in the report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations (see E/1994/111, para. 1), the working group would hold a second session early in 1995. The dates proposed for the second session are 21 to 24 February.

Population Commission

5. The 1994-1995 calendar did not specify dates for the twenty-eighth session of the Population Commission, but listed only "February/March 1995". The dates proposed are 21 February to 2 March.

Statistical Commission

6. In paragraph 2 of the report of the Statistical Commission on its special session (E/1994/29), it is drawn to the attention of the Council that the twenty-eighth session of the Commission should be convened for a period of five working days on a trial basis, rather than eight working days as in previous years. The dates proposed for the twenty-eighth session are 27 February to 3 March 1995.

Inter-sessional working groups of the Commission on Sustainable Development

7. No dates were listed in the 1995 calendar for the meetings of the two working groups. It is proposed that one working group meet from 27 February to 3 March and that the other meet from 6 to 10 March.

Commission on Human Rights

8. In its decision mentioned in paragraph 1 above, the Council decided that the fifty-first session of the Commission would be held at the United Nations Office at Geneva from 30 January to 10 March 1995. However, the Council has received a letter from the Chairman of the Commission (E/1994/106), in which he transmits the suggestion that the dates be changed to 13 March to 21 April. It is the view of the Secretary-General that further consultations are needed before determining the dates for that session of the Commission.

Commission on Narcotic Drugs

9. The 1994-1995 calendar did not list specific dates for the thirty-eighth session of the Commission. It is proposed that the session should be held from 14 to 22 March 1995.

Commission on the Status of Women

10. At its thirty-eighth session, the Commission adopted a draft resolution entitled "Preparations for the Fourth World Conference on Women: Action for

Equality, Development and Peace" (see E/1994/27, chap. I.C, resolution 38/10). In paragraph 17 of that resolution the Commission recommended to the Council that the thirty-ninth session should be extended by one week and that the dates for the session should be 15 March to 4 April 1995.

Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

11. The host Government has proposed that the Ninth Congress take place from 3 to 14 April 1995, with pre-Congress consultations to take place on 1 and 2 April.

Commission for Social Development

12. In paragraph 12 of the annex to its resolution 33/1 (see E/1993/24), the Commission requested that the Council consider modifying the dates of its thirty-fourth session, which had been scheduled to be held from 14 to 28 February 1995. Subsequently, the Preparatory Committee for the World Summit for Social Development, in its decision 9 (see A/48/24, annex II), recommended that the Council postpone that session of the Commission until after the conclusion of the Summit, which is to take place from 6 to 12 March 1995. It is proposed that the thirty-fourth session of the Commission be held from 10 to 20 April 1995.

Commission on Sustainable Development

13. In order to accommodate the meetings of working groups and other ancillary events in preparation for the third session of the Commission and to avoid an overlap with the Conference of Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, which is scheduled to be held at Berlin from 28 March to 7 April 1995, the dates 10 or 17 to 28 April are proposed. The Council will recall that the Commission is mandated to have an annual session of two or three weeks.

Resumed organizational session of the Council

14. Without prejudice to the provisions of General Assembly resolution 45/264, it is proposed that the resumed organizational session of the Council be held on 4 and 5 May 1995.

15. The Secretary-General submits to the Council, for its consideration, the following draft decision:

Changes of dates for meetings and conferences in the economic, social and related fields to be held in 1995

The Economic and Social Council decides that:

(a) The special session of the Committee on New and Renewable Sources of Energy and on Energy for Development will be held at Headquarters from 6 to 17 February 1995;

(b) The second session of the Open-ended Working Group on the Review of Arrangements for Consultations with Non-Governmental Organizations will be held at Headquarters from 21 to 24 February 1995;

(c) The twenty-eighth session of the Population Commission, which was to have been held at Headquarters for 8 days in February/March 1995, will be held from 21 February to 2 March 1995;

(d) The twenty-eighth session of the Statistical Commission, which was to have been held at Headquarters from 22 February to 3 March 1995, will be held from 27 February to 3 March 1995;

(e) The 1995 sessions of the Inter-sessional Ad Hoc Working Groups of the Commission on Sustainable Development on Sectoral Issues and on Finance will be held at Headquarters from 27 February to 3 March 1995 and from 6 to 10 March 1995, respectively;

(f) The dates of the fifty-first session of the Commission on Human Rights will be determined following further consultations;

(g) The thirty-eighth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, which was to have been held at the United Nations Office at Vienna for 8 days in April 1995, will be held from 14 to 23 March 1995;

(h) The thirty-ninth session of the Commission on the Status of Women, which was to have been held at Headquarters from 13 to 24 March 1995, will be held from 15 March to 4 April 1995;

(i) The Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders will be held from 3 to 14 April 1995, with pre-Congress consultations to be held on 1 and 2 April 1995;

(j) The thirty-fourth session of the Commission for Social Development, which was to have been held at Headquarters from 14 to 28 February 1995, will be held from 10 to 20 April 1995;

(k) The third session of the Commission on Sustainable Development, which was to have been held at Headquarters from 3 to 14 or 21 April 1995, will be held from 10 or 17 to 28 April 1995;

(l) Without prejudice to the provisions of General Assembly resolution 45/264, the resumed organizational session of the Economic and Social Council for 1995 will be held on 4 and 5 May 1995.